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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

men sold under conditions of settlement; and that is the reason for the recent inquiry as to how far these conditions have been fulfilled. The land tax exempts all properties up to 640 acres, and therefore those are left out of the table from which our quotations are made. The estates exceeding a thousand acres each number 1084, and comprise an area of 7,910,193 acres, or a little more than one-twentieth of the whole freehold acreage within the colony. The annual rental is not given, but the total value averages nearly £41 10s. per acre. Taken in comparison with the United Kingdom, the case may be put in this way: In a thousand years the population of the British Isles has grown to thirty-four millions, of whom nearly eleven thousand, or one out of every 3123, have acquired landed estates exceeding a thousand acres, and averaging 4705 acres each. In thirty years the population of Victoria has grown to 879,442, of whom a thousand, or one out of every 804, have acquired landed estates exceeding a thousand acres and averaging 6530 acres each. Therefore in Victoria there is a much larger proportion of the people who hold the moderately large estates than in the United Kingdom, and the estates they hold are on the average larger by one-half than in the mother country. There has been undoubtedly a tendency to accumulate large estates, though not so many and in so few hands as commonly represented. But how have these estates been acquired? By the operation of laws which favoured the creation of small estates, and the remedy of the Victorian Government will only aggravate the cause the results of which they seek to obliterate. Cheap land to the poor man simply means a better market for the rich man unless the poor man is enabled to sell what he has not the ability or perhaps the inclination to use. Empirical methods of class legislation of this character will never precipitate a colony into a nation. Settlement upon the soil must bear some proportion to the increase of population, and to the position of the land in regard to a market. It may be a question whether land should be private property at all, but there can be no question as to whether the State should deal out even-handed justice to all its citizens.

For a smaller population New South Wales has created more private property in land by one half than Victoria. This is due to several causes. She has a larger territory and a longer history. Large grants were made by the Crown to corporations and private persons, to begin with, when land had little value. But more than three-fourths of all existing estates have been created under our present laws; and under them there has also been a more extensive aggregation of estates than is to be found in any other country for the same time and an equal population. The estates exceeding a thousand acres number 2340, comprising nearly half of all the land yet sold, and averaging 5741 acres each, according to our last agricultural returns. But those returns are too imperfect to permit this comparison to be carried farther. For anything that appears to the contrary, several of the "holdings" may be in the same hands, which would make the aggregation much larger than is apparent. Our own legislators, as well as those of Victoria, may well ask themselves why they should continue to sell cheap land for the sake of conditions which results prove to be unsuitable to the circumstances of the people, which are prolific sources of contention and fraud, and which defeat the avowed purpose for which they are intended.

In nearly every British community tobacco is deemed a suitable article of taxation for the purpose of raising a sufficient revenue towards meeting the cost of government. Tested by strict equity, it has this defect about it, that non-smokers escape the burden of taxation, while smokers derive benefits they receive from society may cost the country, and presumably do cost, quite as much as the benefits received by the average smoker. But that is a defect which attaches to nearly every form of indirect taxation, and cannot be altogether overcome so long as Englishmen remain true to their ancestral prejudice against the duties on "taxes." Tobacco is less objectionable as an article of taxation than most other articles. It is not a necessity of life, but a luxury, and one of very general use. In this colony the consumption is very great proportionately to our numbers. By deducting the export, there has been less than 100 tons of tobacco imported since 1870. Of this 117,360 lbs. of tobacco manufactured and in leaf, and of cigars and snuff, the whole entered as duty at £162,519. How much of this was left in bond does not appear, but if revenue would have received £210,000, or about twice as much as it did receive—a discrepancy not easily explained by the light of any public documents that have yet appeared. The net import of unmanufactured tobacco was 2,430,184 lbs., valued at £31,804, which gives an average import of ninepence per lb., on which the duty was a shilling per lb., or at the rate of 138 per cent. On the manufactured tobacco the duty was 10 pence, and the colony was 888,412 lbs., and that paid no duty to the revenue, either through the producer or the manufacturer, although the consumer had to pay for the same article a price higher, by at least the whole amount of the duty, than he could have had to pay had there been no such duty at all. Taking the duty at shilling per lb. of the crop, it is equivalent to £44,600. To whom was this bonus paid? If to the grower, it was at the rate of £33 for every acre sown under tobacco last year. If to the hands employed in the tobacco factories, it was equivalent to £10 for every acre of them sown under tobacco last year. If to the manufacturers, it was a bonus averaging £3000 each to the sixteen factories at work for the year within the colony. In any case the great body of consumers may well ask whether the game is worth the candle, and whether the present incidence of the tax is not excessive. The Excisequer and the Revenue Commissioners are not likely to answer this question. There is something more to be said. The quantity of tobacco consumed last year by those sixteen factories was 1,940,428 lbs., so that they must have used much more than a million pounds weight of foreign-made tobacco. On that leaf they had to pay only the shilling duty, and the manufacturer had to compete, paid and unpaid, with the growers of the smoking material, at a great difference compared with the general gravity of the tax.

In some of the closing sentences of Dr. VAUGHAN'S latest Pastoral, there is an attempt to describe a true National system of education. A National system, says the Archbishop, is not merely a system that a nation adopts, but a system which, by national action, procures all the units of that fairly and equitably to share in the common wealth of the nation. I suppose. If it were a correct description of a National system of education, it would not serve the purpose which some of the Catholic leaders here have in view, since what they desire is not a system that fairly treats all the units of the nation, but a system that bestows exceptional privileges on that will accept the terms of the large denominations. But Dr. VAUGHAN'S theory of a National system is the converse of a Democratic system. It is not any system the State may choose, but it is the one which the State cannot avoid.

ACCORD OUR CORRESPONDENT "STELLA."

PARIS, AUG

The fourth daughter of Queen Isabella, the Infanta Maria del Pilar, has died very suddenly, having been seized with convulsions, speedily followed by a state of catalepsy, which ended in death after only a few hours' illness. So sudden was the event that the Queen, who was having received news of the Infanta's illness by telegram, and had just received a telegram from the Emperor, received a second telegram conveying the tidings of her death, just as she was setting out on her melancholy journey. Her ex-Majesty, being very fond of her children, is greatly affected by this strange and sudden bereavement, as are all the other members of the family. The deceased Princess was to marry the heir to the Austrian Crown. The young King is to marry the Archduchess Maria Christine, a niece of the Emperor of Austria, and daughter of the Archduke Charles Ferdinand. In personal life she has been very lively and cheerful, and has been a most captivating talker, conversation, and brilliant eyes, that will reflect the vivacity of her disposition. She is fond of dancing, and so much so, in fact, to suit sticklers for form, we regard such a characteristic as ill-suited to her position.

The Archduchess Christina is a year younger than King Alfonso. She is said to be averse to the idea of this marriage, being extremely unwilling to part from her relatives and friends, from whom she would necessarily be separated if she marries the Spanish sovereign. Spanish Court etiquette being very rigid, and not allowing a Queen Consort to choose even her ladies of honour and her personal attendants from among her own country women.

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Everything is not "rose-coloured" in the proud kingdom of "All the Spains." According to recent statistics, there are, in that magnificent country, 8860 deaf mutes and 17,979 blind people. The provinces in which the former are in the largest proportion are, in descending order, Madrid, Catalonia, and Valencia, while the blind predominate in Valencia, Cardova, Murcia, Seville, Cadix, Almeria, Alicante, Malaga, Coranana, and Grenada.

The third meeting of the Congress of Teachers of the Blind was held in Berlin last Sunday, in the hall used for the sittings of the Lower House of the German Reichstag. It was attended by representatives of England, France, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Herr von Puttkamer, the recently-appointed Minister of Public Worship

welcomed the members of the Congress in the name of the Prussian Government. Director Meyers, of Amsterdam thanked the Minister in the name of the meeting his presence, and for the interest manifested in the meeting by the Prussian and German Governments. King Humbert, who has written a touching letter to the Empress Eugenie, asking, as a favour he will esteem most highly, for "some memento of her heroic son," has a chivalrous admiration of Garibaldi, who has just passed through Rome on his

way to Cirita Vecchia, on route for Capri, in a saloon carriage sent to Albano for his convenience. He looked well, but pale and thin, as he is growing old rapidly, and suffers terribly from rheumatism, and is extremely anxious, as to the issue of his divorce case, which is about to be decided in the Court of Appeal. The King, while the trial was pending, happened to exclaim, "I do not know how he will succeed, poor dear old fellow," which was sufficient to excite the attention of the Judges, who were deliberating, adding that the King desired that they should pronounce a favourable verdict, with a view on one of the Judges, much offended, wrote to this King, saying that he could not bring himself to believe that his Majesty intended to influence the decision of the Judges, and that rather than submit to pressure, he should prefer to resign. The King, half amused and half indignant, himself related the incident to me.

his audience, asking whether even a constitutional King might not have expressed a "hope" or a "desire"? The Judge's honest and courageous, added his Italian Majesty "but I am sorry that any one should suppose me to be capable of an unconstitutional act." Before his departure, Garibaldi was visited by Signor Carroli, who obtained from him a promise that he and his friends would abstain from unnecessary agitation for "unredeemed Italy" (meaning the Tyrol and other Austrian territories desired by Italy) and for Greece. Hence the unusually moderate tone of the old hero's last letter to "My beloved Triestine and Italian exiles," in which they are told that there is one of the sacred causes which must necessarily triumph.

Gossip from Rome declares that the Pope has grown during the last few months, suspicious of all about him. No one except his brother, Cardinal Pecci, and his own three secretaries, is allowed to enter his private apartments. He frequently works in his bedroom, the door of which is usually closed, and when he leaves the room, his going is declared by a bell, when he leaves a number of his secretaries. The number of his secretaries, amount of Peter's pension receipt has increased largely of late, yet the incomes of cardinals and officials of the Papal household have been systematically cut down, while at the same time all are expected and obliged to do more work than ever before. The Pope is now 72 years of age, and in the calendar eighty-six, which, in thosetime of Pio Nino, none of the officials at the Vatican performed any duties. The higher officials

who had hitherto been in the habit of using the carriage of the Vatican as though they were their own, are now obliged to walk to and from the Papal palace, since the pope has sold all the unnecessary horses and vehicles which formerly filled the stables and coachhouses, reserving for his own use only the modest landau in which, by the advice of his physician, he drives daily for an hour in the gardens of the Vatican. Nobody, however, now ventures to protest against the system of rigid economy which has succeeded to the easy-going ways under the late pontiffs. The pope's salary is served as was Monsignor Tavani, a scholar and time ago. That ecclesiastic, on his salary being reduced from £20 to £12 per month, wrote to the pope, "I am reduced to the Pope and in answer we

The great pianist (now Abbe) Liszt, has just been appointed one of the honorary Canons of the Cathedral of Albano—a nomination which he owes to his lifelong friend, Cardinal Hohenzollern, who was recently designated to the episcopal see in that city. The latter had obtained a promise from the late Pope that some suitable prebend should be offered to the greatest musician turned priest, but his Holiness died without

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD

the city. John Lucas has ably handled this duty, which I may be considered cowardly if I refuse to accept. I will therefore substitute a more experienced adviser.

"I am satisfied with the tramway, and intend to extend an extension through the city means more than a million dollars. The city has been extended so as to do him a great deal more good. It reminds me of the equator who, during a few years ago, was a very poor fellow. He had no money. He purchased a very comfortable dwelling, close to but it had many drawbacks, and he set about to improve it. He had a very good garden, but the seasons are extremely treacherous, and that his required a half-dozen dams to insure it against drought. He had a very good stock of provisions, and a drought set in, and this year was not only deprived of his year's income, but he lost his garden, and his stock of provisions. He was a Quaker-street. Now, the business man's position is so what similar to that of this equator, if the business man has a very good stock of provisions, and his income is derived than he has for his comfort, he, too, not be long out of Quaker-street, and this half-million dollars will be a great deal towards developing the resources of inferior, and improving the trade of the city. Let me say, however, that I am not a Quaker-street. On the contrary, I am a sincere believer in

has enjoyed the trade of the Darling properly ruled, and all the country living west of that river along the Darling, and the Darling is now a fact. You know that Adelaide is at this moment fighting Sydney, Orange, and Maitland—for the trade of the Darling but for the trade of the Barrow, Nomenclature, and the Darling, and the Darling is now a fact. Adelaide's good competing against Orange of Warren Cannular—places not more than 150 miles from present south-western terminus. And it behaves as if it were a fact. The Darling is now a fact. The railway will have against inland water carriage. It has to have good goods from Sydney to South Australia and then to Bourke by river steamers, delivering them there for less loss than it would have to incur if it were to go to Orange. In this little fact alone there is a warning, quite true that many settlers on the Darling send their goods to Echuca, and thence by rail to Melbourne at a cost of 10s. 6d. per ton. The Darling is now a fact. It is seen on the subject of our inland railways being mentioned. It have been based on this fact; but this is

and all other goods in proportion to the number of the oldest hands in the colony. The Darling will not be advanced against the Adelaide trade, but I leave the advocates of this extension from Murrumbidgee to say their worst of the river, and to discuss the advantages of the Darling. The Darling is the great bulk of our southern and western territory, and is the country lying south of the Lower Darling, including the Bogbidgee and the Black blocks, is in the hands of Victoria, whose sympathies are with Victoria, whose money is in Victoria, and whose people are in Victoria. It is not for us to liberty to buy supplies or sell their produce out of Victoria. The men who have found the money will not do this, and I shall not be surprised to find that they will not do this. I shall not be surprised to find that they will not do this. We shall find our Sydney trains going for goods coming back short. I shall be mistaken if such a thing does not draw out the wool from above Ray, and from the Darling, and from the Murrumbidgee, and from the Black blocks to the Melbourne market. We should make careful note that we are not in the direction also, but

KEYS & COOKS—GRATEFUL AND LONGFORTH.—“My thoughts of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the same, I have been enabled to cure many cases of indigestion, and to break fast with a delicately-flavoured beverage which saves us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of the above-named food, that I have been enabled to keep until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack us at any moment, but we can keep them off by the judicious use of the above-named food, which is fortified with pure blood and a proportioned brain force.”—*Chloroform Gazette*. Sold only in packages of 12—**LAMBS EARS AND Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, ADT.**

The *Contemporary* for August is full of matter as usual. It opens with a comprehensive summary of the "Religious Condition of Germany," which we fear is truthful, but cannot be called encouraging. On the one hand, a lack of religious earnestness among Protestants; on the other, a systematic effort of the Ultramontane clergy to keep their flocks from all higher culture; while the line between Protestant and Romanist increases in strength of demarcation. We are glad, however, to see the writer think highly of the old Catholic body, and that they stand at once with

certainly something grander than the great doctrine of the Atomist. He broadly declared that the highest human love continually and almost necessarily works by vicarious sacrifice, and from this he argued to the supreme love and the perfect sacrifice. He basted every materialism with his own fire, and showed how the modern bourgeoisie, so toothless for God and his spiritual powers to work in. The "Present Aspect" of the "Classical Controversy" is ably, but not quite fairly discussed. Professor Linn overlooks first the force of Greek as the key to modern scientific knowledge, secondly the influence of the Bible upon our introduction to a whole family of modern languages. We say adversely that, with good teaching, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish would be mastered in less time than the last three without the first. Mr. Deek who has done us no small service, by showing how hopeless statistics, becoming intelligible, contributes some hopelessness. Inconsequence Biblic-teaching is regarded. "Insuperance and the Liechtening system," by Alexander Little, strong, no doubt, at a great evil, but shows too little tolerance for the "Liechtening system." A very valuable article in the whole number is that by Gabriel Monod, on "Contemporary Life and Thought in France." We will not wrong it by attempting the very brief *resumé* which is all our space will permit, but strongly recommend it for careful

Mr. Lecky has in this number of the same journal been able to pick some holes in his recent contribution to the "History of the Evangelical movement." Yet he seems to underestimate, if Mr. Gladstone's corrected edition of his recent Evangelicalism has targeted points to Rome from Evangelicalism, that he is as much as Hall and others were, we can hear witness, that there were many cases of "persecution from the Evangelical ranks." This, however, was due not to the direct action of the Evangelical movement, but to the indirect action against it. Mr. Matthew Arnold is happier than usual in his remarks on the French play in London. We believe he is quite right in referring much of the superiority of the Shakespearean tragedy over the pompous formality

The *Revue des deux Mondes* for August well sustains the old reputation of that great periodical. "La Commune à l'Hôtel de Ville" is as painful as a retrospective, but still more revealing than the riotous *Commune* of 1871. It is a picture of the Parisian Commune, diffusing themselves in nearly all parts of Europe under different names of Nihilism, Democratic Socialism, and so forth. We cannot, however, agree with the writer that France is in no greater danger than other States from such tendencies. With the sole exception of a revolution, no other nation can be said to be like France in constant peril of losing rational liberty through the disturbing force of opinions incompatible with order and property. "Le Canal de Panama" gives a good outline of the chief causes for the great Inter-oceanic canal. It might have been more favourably received, but we know how utterly his favourite Nicaragua project has passed out of favour. The continuation of the "Mémoires de Madame de Montespan"

The *Frightly Review* for August is a good specimen of the peculiar exorcism aimed at by that highly stimulating periodical. Mr. Morley shines brightly above all things as "Advocatus Diaboli," resisting prevalent beliefs and popular opinions with sturdy irreverence. There has been a general outcry against the "savage" and "barbarous" treatment of persons accused of crime, and the *Review* is anxious to assure us that, like the air-drawn dagger in *Macbeth*, "there's no such thing." He sees that, after some five or six weeks' wrangling over the Army Bill, and a wearisome succession of captious objections to every clause, the measure was much altered and slightly improved; and from this example he argues that the House of Commons is not so stupid as it is supposed to be. He is right, but the *Review* is not. The "House of Commons" is in bad odour for doing little and talking much. He maintains, with much ingenuity, that its merits are the cause of its ill-repute. There is a general belief among educated Englishmen that "Home Rule" is a ridiculous scheme, and the "landlord of the manor" is a hindrance to the peaceful progress of the country. The *Review* takes themselves as in several cases "throwing up the sponge." This is just the crisis at which the *Fri-*

all, it is well that people who claim to be thinkers should have the pet dogmas boldly and cleverly spelled. Truth gets rid of much huck in a thorough sitting; and, if a belief is not true, the defeat of it demands a good work. Our only fear is, that such "strong meat," as Mr. Morley furnishes, may be digested with that large class of readers, who are incapable of intellectual digestion. But, if the article is read by Mr. B. Colman, a valuable contribution to a question which India debits are bringing largely under discussion. We would also call special attention to Professor Colvin's powerful article on "Art and Criticism." If art critics are to be really useful in guiding opinion, they must curb ambition and eschew wadding. They must keep to the point, and not mix up their own poetical or moral crochets with the actual

The amount received into the Treasury of New South

The balance includes Rs. 601,782 in respect of consolidated Revenue Fund, but on recovery of advances to the General Loans Account pending the sale of debentures, this revenue balance will be Rs. 945,550.

The following is a concise statement of the quarter's general account current compared with that of the corresponding period:—

The receipts of Income, or Revenue Proper, in each of the last four quarters, and in each of the twelve months, compared with those of the corresponding periods, are as below :—

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF REVENUE PROPER.

Quarters.	1877-8.	1878-9.	Increase.	Decrease.
December	£1,511,217	£1,541,418	\$30,100	
March	1,208,098	1,120,086		\$78,012
June	1,162,021	1,173,056	7,500	
September	1,074,576	1,240,000		\$118,424

HEADS OF REVENUE PROPER.				
Heads of Revenue.	Decr. 1878.	March, 1879.	June, 1879.	Sept. 1879.
Customs	\$284,390	\$230,835	\$270,787	\$284,707
Licenses	234,736	89,944	115,045	290,794
Post Office	60,133	55,250	70,652	55,116
Boatways	268,510	211,510	200,835	225,011
Crown Lands	620,062	527,384	471,116	251,225
Gold	2,177	1,494	1,139	27
The Mint	5,229	2,185	2,581	1,914
Miscellaneous	50,985	32,180		105,291

Total	£1,511,217	£1,208,699	£1,167,831	£1,874,57
The revenue receipts for each of the two whole twelvemonths were as follows:—				
Heads of Revenue.	(twelve months ended September 30, 1879.	Same period last year.		
Customs	£1,163,721	£1,161,896		
Excise	435,227	355,944		
Post Office	240,995	224,652		
Railways	914,791	867,478		
Green Lands	1,856,640	2,071,719		
	8,000	415		

Heads of Revenue.	1879, as compared with Sept., 1879.		1879, as compared with Sept., 1878.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs		\$7,334		\$48,145
Excise	\$5,912		\$190,389	
Post Office		3,386	16,231	
Internal	28,505		61,037	

The Customs have fallen off in both periods; in the quarter by £2384, in the year by £48,145.

Excise (distillation, sugar, licences, harbour dues &c.), there is an increase in both periods, £8613 in the quarter, £199,263 in the year.

The Post Office shows decrease in the quarter £3384; but increase in the year, £16,257.

Railways continue to flourish, having produced an increase in both periods—£28,705 and £47,038.

The particulars of our land revenue for the two

The net decrease here shown in the quarter's land revenue, \$194,722, is upwards of 43 per cent. The decrease in the proceeds of land sale, \$186,709, is upwards of 45 per cent. The decrease in the amount received for interest on conditional purchases of land, \$69,987, is upwards of 55 per cent. The decrease in the proceeds of auction land sales is the most serious of all, more than 55 per cent. The only item of increase is in the lease and license for mining purposes, \$758.26 per cent.

The undersigned invite the attention of parties fur-
nishing goods to the fact that the following goods, recently arrived, and the public generally, to the
MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
OF
HIGH CLASS FURNITURE,
NOW ON VIEW
at the above address,
FOR PRIVATE SALE,
AT TRADE PRICES.
Including a complete assortment of HALL, DINING-ROOM,
LIBRARY, DRAWING ROOM, BED ROOM, and BATH ROOM REQUISITES
of the MOST NOVEL and FASHIONABLE DESIGNS.
Fresh consignments are now being opened out, and will be followed by other
EXTENSIVE SHIPMENTS.
arrangements having been made with the LEADING MANUFACTURERS

NOTICE TO FURNITURE BUYERS,
THE BARGAIN ROOM at the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE has been CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED and a quantity of FURNISHING GOODS have been DRAFTED off from the MAIN STORE and are marked in PLAIN FIGURES, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A visit to the
ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE,
and especially to the BARGAIN ROOM, will RESULT SATISFACTORILY to ECONOMISTS.

MARGINS IN SHILLINGS.
BEDSTEADS from **THIRTY** to **TWENTY**
GUINEAS each.
BEDDING TO SUIT ALL THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF
BEDSTEADS.
TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS worth of **ENGLISH, CONTI-**
NENTAL, AND COLONIAL, DRAWING ROOM, DINING
ROOM, HALL, LIBRARY, PARLOR, KITCHEN,
BATH, ENTRY, GARDEN, AND other kinds of FUR-
NITURE, both USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

OUR JAPANESE BLINDS are now laid out and ready for SALE. We have TWO THOUSAND SETS of various sizes viz.—10 x 12, 9 x 11, 8 x 10, 7 x 9, 7 x 7, 6 x 8, 5 x 7, 5 x 6, 4 x 7, 4 x 6, 3 x 7, 3 x 6, 2 x 7, 2 x 6, 2 x 5, 2 x 4, 2 x 3, 2 x 2, 1 x 7, 1 x 6, 1 x 5, 1 x 4, 1 x 3, 1 x 2, 1 x 1. All of these are made of the finest quality of Japanese paper, and are decorated with the most beautiful designs. They are also made of various materials, such as wood, bamboo, and paper, and are of various colors and patterns. They are all of the highest quality, and are guaranteed to last for many years. They are also very cheap, and are a great value for the money. They are now on hand in large quantities, and are ready for immediate shipment. They are also available in various sizes and quantities, to suit the requirements of all customers. They are a great addition to any home, and are a must for every Japanese home. They are also a great gift for any occasion. They are now on hand in large quantities, and are ready for immediate shipment. They are also available in various sizes and quantities, to suit the requirements of all customers. They are a great addition to any home, and are a must for every Japanese home. They are also a great gift for any occasion.

No. 2.—For Treadle Use, with table complete, \$56.
No. 3.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, \$5.
We have appointed Mr. C. E. FULLER, of Stationers' Hall, 357,
Georgie-street, opposite Royal Hotel, Sole Agents for the system, where the
machines are procurable on a liberal time-payment system.
Sole Wholesale Agents, M. MOSS and CO.,
Wine and Lane, Sydney.

WANZER SEWING MACHINE.
 Made in 1800 in France according to the latest improved system.
 The following is extracted from "HARTWELL'S" THE INVENTOR'S

LARGE MARBLE-TOP TABLES,
with handsome bronze castings
Sole Agents: GIBBS, SHALLARD, & CO.,
108, Pitt-street,
next Union Bank

IRON BEDSTEADS, Coils, Bedding, Furniture, cheap.
SOLOMONS' Furnishing Arcade, 682, George-street South.

GOOD FURNITURE, well made, for SALE cheap, a
WA HAP and CO. No. 182, Ge-
orge-street.

WORTHING SEWING-MACHINES at the

on view,
Victorian Court,
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cement, and all requisites for a Billiard Room,
Catalogues on application.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Agents,
Sydney.
PERFECTION IN SEWING-MACHINES.
Visitors to the International inspect the NEW DAVIS

FROM 24, OR 2s WEEKLY.
AMERICAN HOME SHUTTLE, 24,
OR 2s PER WEEK.
TAYLOR'S PATENT CHAIN STITCH, 50s.
AMERICAN KILTING MACHINES, FROM 36s.
FITTINGS FOR ALL MACHINES, NEEDLES, COTTON, OIL.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS DONE.
Note the Address—
TURNER AND CO., 342, George-street.

THE AUTOMATIC SILENT SEWING-MACHINE,
OF THE WILLCOX AND GIBBS COMPANY.

TIME PAYMENTS.—Time Payments, weekly or monthly instalments. HARDY, 33, Park and Castlereagh sts.

FOR SALE, cheap, Singer's SEWING-MACHINE. new. Apply next Boyce's, Derwent-street, Glean.

Machinery.

SPECIAL Steam Pumps, Wilson's Donkey Pumps, Injectors, Lubricators, Engineers' Brasswork. John Danks & Co. Ltd., 10, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C. 4.

MATEURS' Lathes, Latho Castings, Stocks and Dies.

TO GOLD MINERS.—For Sale cheap, a TAILING MACHINE, complete, and crusher. Warburton, Fremont.

GUILLOTINE Paper Cutting Machine, 36-inch, second hand, price, \$12 10s. CORBETT, 308, Castlereagh-street.

AMERICAN BARROWS, of best ash, light, and very durable, 20s. 8 HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

BUTTER IN THREE MINUTES.—At Home

REVOLVING Washboards, with 16 to 32 extra, quite a variety. **R. HEBBLEWHITE**, 435, George-street, Sydney.
PATENT LEVER MANGLES, with cloth only 70s. **R. HEBBLEWHITE**, 435, George-street, Sydney.
GENTLEMAN AMATEURS.—Suzuka Scroll Saw and Lathes, now arrived, price 40 10s. **R. HEBBLEWHITE**.
ALL THE ABOVE, and many other useful articles, at **WATERLOO**

BRUNNER and WOLFF have conducted an

On George Loder Esq. to sell by auction, at his
bush, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
150 head of prime fat
Terms, cash.
Fat Wethers. Fat Withers.
“The Victoria Yard,” Peterham,
on WEDNESDAY, 22nd October, at half-past 2 o'clock sharp.
BRUNKER and WOLFE have received instructions
in conjunction with Messrs. Gutter and Cahill to sell by
auction, at the Victoria Yard, Peterham, on WEDNESDAY,
22nd October, at half-past 2 o'clock sharp.
On account of the Hon. Edward Phipps,
1000 prime and weighty fat wethers, from train farm Gough
On account of Messrs. William Ruane and Co.
1000 fat wethers, from Walsby.
240 Prime Fat Cattle, from the Hunter.
At “The Victoria Yard,” Peterham.
WEDNESDAY, 22nd October, at half-past 2 o'clock

BRUNKER and WOLFE have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Victoria Rooms, **WEDNESDAY, the 22nd October, 1878, at half-past 3 o'clock sharp.**

On account of George Lord, Esq.,
150 prime fat bullocks, from the Victoria Rooms.

On account of Alexander Bowman, Esq., M.A.,
60 prime fat bullocks, from the Victoria Rooms.

On account of Messrs. Rowman and Durban,
50 prime fat bullocks, from Forwick paddocks.

Three carcs are grand quality, and very fresh will be
and sold in convenient lots to the highest bidder.

Please note the hour of sale.

Terms, cash.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from Mr. Western, Esq., to sell by auction, at Room-b, on **MONDAY, October 26th, at 11 o'clock.**

500 prime fat well-bred
HARRISON JONES and DEVLIN have received

INSTRUCTIONS FROM MESSRS. WHITAKER AND BOOTH,
Hill, at Auction, at Horsebush, THIS DATE, October 30, at 11 o'clock.

101 head prime cattle.

TRADE NOTICE.

MADEN, HILL, and CLARK are instructed to sell by auction, at the Auction Room, **223 Prince Street, Liverpool,** the following:

- 117 prime and heavy bullocks for R. Rogers, Esq., *per* Liverpool Plains.
- 117 prime and heavy bullocks for D. F. Waga, Esq., *per* Ridge.
- 157 prime and heavy bullocks for Messrs. Kennedy, Bros., *per* Tennant's.

PURE DORHAM BULLS.

WILLOW TREE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1890.

at 2.30 p.m., after the War and
MADEN, HILL, and CLARK (in conjunction with
F. BACON and CO.) have been favoured with instruction
as above.

THE YOUNG BIRD SHIRLIN, and the following table
pedigree birds, viz.,—
Stump Royal Purple 26th, ditto Duke of Goshawk, 7th Duke
De Goshawk, and ditto Duke of Goshawk, 7th Duke
Footgates and other particulars can be obtained from
F. BACON and CO.,
Stock and Station, 171, Pitt-street,
Sydney.

On, MADEN, HILL, and CLARK,
171, Pitt-street,
Sydney.

A. A. CO.'S DURHAM BULL
FOR AUCTION SALE.

PITT, SON, and BADGER have received instructions from the A. C. Co. to sell by auction, at their Farm Estate, near Murruddin, on **WEDNESDAY, 22nd October**, viz. at 10 o'clock.

About 100 very choice Durham bullocks of 2 to 3½ years of age in splendid condition; and in consequence of the high prices lately ruling for such animals, these are of a good blood and choicest in quality have been kept.

The bulls will be sold in lots to suit all classes of buyers, etc. as usual.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
40 PURE SHORTHORN BULLS.
MUSWELLBROOK. MUSWELLBROOK.

PITT, SON, and BADGER have received instructions from W. Bowman, Esq., to sell by auction, at Smith's Rooms, 10, Pall Mall, on **WEDNESDAY, 22nd October**, viz. at 10 o'clock.

100 very choice Durham bullocks of 2 to 3½ years of age in splendid condition; and in consequence of the high prices lately ruling for such animals, these are of a good blood and choicest in quality have been kept.

The bulls will be sold in lots to suit all classes of buyers, etc. as usual.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
40 PURE SHORTHORN BULLS.
MUSWELLBROOK. MUSWELLBROOK.

PITT, SON, AND BADGEREY HAVE received instructions to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, 26TH. OCTOBER, AT 11 o'clock,

132 prime fat bullocks for J. H. Davies, Esq.
40 ditto ditto ditto Messrs. J. & E. Beaudin.
50 ditto ditto ditto Mr. Chapman & Co.
100 ditto ditto ditto A. Gibson, Esq.
54 ditto ditto ditto J. A. Gardiner, Esq.
800 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.

1st ditto ditto ditto ditto, C. B. Lowe, Reg.

WILKINSON AND SIMPSON has received instructions from J. R. Forester, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Gas Station Yard, Hombehush, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.

50 prime fat bullocks, in lots, balance of these at Thursday sale.

WILKINSON, GRAVES, MINCHIN, & LAVENDER have received instructions from Messrs. DIGHT and MEYER, Esq., to sell by auction, at Hombehush, TO DAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.

50 prime and weighty fat bullocks, from their Belgians and Statens, bred from Messrs. DIGHT and MEYER.

BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS. BUTCHERS.

W FULLAGAR AND SON have received instructions from R. Ridge, Esq., to sell by auction, at Hombehush, THIS DAY, 20th October, at 11 o'clock.

70 prime bullocks.

by Messrs. L. S. & C. Hall,
56 prime bullocks
Terms, cash.
JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at the
Station, Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 9 a.m.,
Hay, bran,
Pork-Tree.
WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS
DAY, at the saleroom, at 10 o'clock,
Lime and straw, by the truck.
Maise, oats, potatoes, pumpkins, &c. &c.
WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at Darling
Harbour, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, Mangle staves,
Oats and lucerne hay, Cleaned, straw, clover,
potatoes and potatoes.
WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at Darling
Harbour, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Wood, posts and

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at Newmarket Railway Station, **THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, Wood, &c.**

ELLS and CO. will sell by auction, at 100, Leinster Road, **THIS DAY, at 8 o'clock.**

Hay, straw, linnens, potatoes, &c. At 10 o'clock.

Woods, paste, &c. At 12 o'clock.

UNDER DISTRAINT FOR RENT.

33, MARKET-STREET.

HENRY PALMER will sell by auction, on the above premises, on **MONDAY, October 20, at 11 o'clock,** Household furniture, &c.

October—132, Pitt-street.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS

GOOD NEW PAYING BUSINESS.

EASTERN MARKET HOTEL.

CHASER at 100, Leinster Road, at 11 o'clock.

CHASER at 100, Leinster Road, at 11 o'clock.

CHASER at 100, Leinster Road, at 11 o'clock.

WOOL LINGERIE.

HENRY PALMER has received instructions to sell by auction, on **TUESDAY, October 31st, at 11 o'clock**, on the premises, the lease, license, stock, and furniture, &c., of the above hotel.

HENRY PALMER, Auctioneer and Valuer,
132, Pitt-street.

NEAR VIADUCT, GLENVIEW ROAD, PETERSHAM.

HENRY PALMER has received instructions to sell by auction, on the above premises, on **WEDNESDAY, October 22nd, at 11 o'clock**, Household furniture and effects.

H. PALMER, Auctioneer and Valuer,
132, Pitt-street.

HENRY PALMER has received instructions to sell by auction, on the above premises, on **WEDNESDAY, October 22nd, at 11 o'clock**, Household furniture and effects.

H. PALMER, Auctioneer and Valuer,
132, Pitt-street.

H. auction, on FRIDAY, October 26th, at 11 AM, Macabets's Boat Yard, 1000 Broadway, at 11 AM. Without reserve.

A. strong curved-shank, 10' long, English oak ribbed with Baltic pine planks, copper fastened, with main and all cross complete.

S. Suitable for a wood of oak, for or for any purpose but great strength is wanted.

M. PALMER, Auctioneer and Valuer.
100, 7th Ave.
Tel. 1-10-10

In the Insolvent Estate of WILLIAM SCOTT, deceased.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions *Ad hoc* to assign the Official Assignee to the liquidation. This may be done instant, at 2.30 o'clock, on the Friday, Nov. 22nd, General South.

Shop fixtures, counter, shelving, glass cases, tubs, tubs, cigars, scales, weighing, pipes, empty boxes, etc.

ESTIMATE

TOOL CHEST.

CLEARING-OUT SALE, to make room for **Extensive Importations** in the
LINCOLN HOTEL,
 corner King and York streets.

A **NDREW ALLAN** will sell by auction, on the above
 premises, **THIS DAY,** at 11 o'clock, the
TOOL CHEST and **FURNITURE EFFECTS**
 of **Large colonial-made sideboard,** with colonnade, &c.
 Tables, &c. in chairs
 from bedsteads and bedding.

Carpenter's tool chest, also containing every tool of the best
 quality required by a practical carpenter.

TO BUILDERS, COFFINMAKERS, AND OTHERS.

A **NDREW ALLAN** will sell by auction, on the pre-
 mises, **THIS DAY,** at 11 o'clock, the
TOOL CHEST and **FURNITURE EFFECTS**

THURSDAY even. at half past 2 o'clock sharp.
ALL THE BUILDING MATERIALS (stone, granite,
brick, stone, a great quantity of stone, marble,
dove, sheet lead, etc., etc.)
Came out.

by two brothers. BOARD and

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erly from Wilson's Point Hotel, this is the property for its size in this far-famed country.

[illegible]

...a bargain; good paying, progress
...X. Y. Herald Office.

182. Albion-street, opposite Carlingford-terminus.
 D. A. Thomas, Handwick-Street.
 183. DUNWICK.—To LET, HOUSE, with stable for
 horse and carriage. Apply Mr. J. M. Macintyre,
 182, 237, George-street, good painting, de-
 corated, and garden, 1/2 acre, paddock, 1/2
 acre, of Australia.
 184. To LET, a BIRD, HOUSE and Premises, in
 a spacious lot, John Brown and son, 10, 12,
 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38,
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ned HOUSE. Underwood-street, 75
by Ellis's Furnishing Arcade, Queen-st.

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